

Application No. 10/091,254  
Response to Office Action

Customer No. 01933

R E M A R K S

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

Claims 13-34 were rejected under 35 USC 103 in view of various combinations of newly cited USP 6,707,880 ("Yamayoshi"), previously cited USP 6,027,247 ("Tachi et al"), previously cited USP 6,285,742 ("Haumann et al"), previously cited USP 5,572,567 ("Khutoryansky et al"), previously cited USP 5,867,561 ("Strasser et al"), previously cited USP 4,918,714 ("Adamski et al"), and newly cited USP 6,501,827 ("Takasawa"). These rejections, however, are all respectfully traversed.

RE: CLAIMS 13-22

On page 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner acknowledges that Yamayoshi does not disclose a second operating device in a vicinity of the radiographing section to change the radiographing condition set by the first operating device, and wherein the second operating device cancels the standby mode of the radiographing section, in the manner of the present invention as recited in claim 13. For this reason, the Examiner has cited Tachi et al to supply the missing teachings of Yamayoshi.

It is respectfully submitted, however, that Yamayoshi and Tachi et al are not properly combinable.

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Yamayoshi discloses an X-ray system in which the X-ray technician activates the X-ray sensing from an operation room, outside of the sensing room. For example, Yamayoshi discloses at column 3, lines 32-45 that the X-ray technician enters the sensing room to position the patient, and returns to the operation room to activate the X-ray sensor to sense an image. That is, Yamayoshi specifically teaches that the X-ray technician does not remain in the sensing room while the X-ray image is captured.

By contrast, it is the object of Tachi et al "to provide a X-ray photographing apparatus suitable for a medical doctor to take X-rays while performing medical treatment" (column 1, lines 25-27). In this connection, it is noted that Tachi et al identifies two types of X-ray equipment at column 1, lines 11-21, those that are used for diagnosis, and those that are used to take X-rays during medical treatment. The invention of Tachi et al pertains to the latter type of equipment.

Thus, Yamayoshi discloses an X-ray device which is used for diagnosis, while Tachi et al relates to an X-ray device for use during medical treatment. And Yamayoshi and Tachi et al have objects which are completely different.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would have had no motivation to combine the teachings of

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Yamayoshi and Tachi et al to achieve the structural features of the present invention as recited in claim 13. And it is respectfully submitted that claim 13, and claims 14-22 depending therefrom, all patentably distinguish over Yamayoshi and Tachi et al, under 35 USC 103.

RE: CLAIMS 23-25

On page 8 of the Office Action, the Examiner acknowledges that Takasawa does not disclose a radiographing section standby mode, wherein when the radiographing section is in the standby mode, a control section cancels the standby mode in accordance with a radiographing order received through the network. For this reason, the Examiner has cited Strasser et al and Adamski et al to supply the missing teachings of Takasawa.

It is respectfully submitted, however, that the combination of Takasawa, Strasser et al and Adamski et al still does not disclose, teach or suggest the feature of the present invention as recited in claim 23 whereby the control section cancels the standby mode in accordance with the radiographing order received through the network and puts the radiographing section in the normal mode.

That is, the Examiner has cited Strasser et al for the disclosure of a standby mode and the Examiner has cited Adamski et al for the disclosure of a control section which cancels the

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standby mode when a signal is detected. However, neither Strasser et al nor Adamski et al disclose controlling the standby mode via a network. In fact, it is respectfully pointed out that the mobile X-ray unit of Strasser et al is not even connected to a network. And it is respectfully submitted that Adamski et al merely discloses a sleep mode and a wake up signal.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that even though Takasawa, Strasser et al and Adamski et al separately disclose a radiographic apparatus connected to a network and a standby mode, the combination of Takasawa, Strasser et al and Adamski et al still does not disclose, teach or suggest controlling the standby mode of a radiographic section via a network as according to the claimed present invention. Instead, the logical combination of Takasawa with Strasser et al and Adamski et al merely suggests a radiographic apparatus which is connected to a network and which includes a standby mode which is controlled within the radiographic apparatus and separately from the network.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the present invention as recited in claim 23 clearly patentably distinguishes over the combination of Takasawa with Strasser et al and Adamski et al under 35 USC 103.

According to the present invention as recited in claim 24, moreover, the control section receives a radiographing order for a specific radiographing section among the plurality of

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radiographing sections through the network, and the control section cancels only the standby mode of the specific radiographing section in accordance with the radiographing order and puts the specific radiographing section in the normal mode.

By contrast, it is respectfully submitted that Strasser et al and Adamski et al do not disclose, teach or suggest a control section which cancels the standby mode of a specific radiographing section. Indeed, Strasser et al and Adamski et al do not relate to a system comprising a plurality of radiographing sections. Thus, neither Strasser et al nor Adamski et al discloses controlling the sleep mode of a specific one of a plurality of radiographing sections.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Takasawa, Strasser et al and Adamski et al do not disclose, teach or suggest the features of the present invention as recited in claims 23 and 24. And it is therefore respectfully submitted that claim 23, and claims 24 and 25 depending therefrom, all patentably distinguish over Takasawa, Strasser et al and Adamski et al, taken singly or in combination, under 35 USC 103.

RE: CLAIMS 26-34

On page 9 of the Office Action, the Examiner acknowledges that Yamayoshi does not disclose the feature of the present invention as recited in claim 9 whereby when the irradiating

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section is operated, the control section cancels the standby mode in accordance with the operation of the irradiating section and puts the radiographing section in the normal mode.

The Examiner contends that this feature of the present invention would have been obvious in view of the teaching in Adamski et al that a control section cancels the standby mode when a signal is detected. However, it is respectfully submitted that merely cancelling a standby mode in response to a signal does not at all correspond to the feature of the present invention as recited in claim 26 whereby the control section cancels the standby mode in accordance with the operation of the irradiating section and puts the radiographing section in the normal mode.

According to the present invention as recited in independent claim 30, moreover, a control section sets a standby mode condition to establish the standby mode for each of the plurality of radiographing sections. It is respectfully submitted that Adamski et al does not at all relate to performing control of a plurality of radiographing sections.

It is respectfully submitted, moreover, that the standby mode cancellation disclosed by Adamski et al does not at all relate to the feature of the present invention as recited in claim 27 whereby when one of the irradiating sections is operated, the control section cancels the standby mode of the

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correlated radiographing section in accordance with the operation of said irradiating section and puts the correlated radiographing section in the normal mode, or to the feature of the present invention as recited in claim 28 whereby when one of the irradiating sections is operated, the control section correlates said irradiating section with one of the plurality of radiographing sections, cancels the standby mode of the correlated radiographing section in accordance with the operation said irradiating section, and puts the correlated radiographing section in the normal mode.

It is respectfully submitted, moreover, that Yamayoshi also does not disclose, teach or suggest these features of the present invention as recited in claims 26-28 and 30.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that independent claims 26 and 30, and claims 27-29 and 31-34 respectively depending therefrom, all patentably distinguish over Yamayoshi and Adamski et al, under 35 USC 103.

\* \* \* \* \*

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that each of independent claims 13, 23, 26 and 30, as well as each of claims 14-22, 24, 25, 27-29 and 31-34 respectively depending therefrom, all patentably distinguish over Yamayoshi, Tachi et

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al, Haumann et al, Strasser et al, Adamski et al, and Takasawa,  
under 35 USC 103.

Entry of this Amendment, allowance of the claims and the  
passing of this application to issue are respectfully solicited.

If the Examiner has any comments, questions, objections or  
recommendations, the Examiner is invited to telephone the  
undersigned at the telephone number given below for prompt  
action.

Respectfully submitted,



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